



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

one who just does need education . . . even though he remain a 'hand' all his life, his life must be rendered humane and contented." The distinctive feature of this book is its attempt to bring this older view into harmony with the unfolding interests of the young:

The essential and permanent things of life are late in coming. The body takes precedence of the spirit in growth, development, and decay. Education has to observe and wait upon function. High moral truth is quite beyond the child's grasp, information bearing directly upon occupation is for the most part in the same category. . . . The succession of development is the base line along which the educator works. An old head cannot be put on young shoulders. Knowledge of infinite value must yet wait its turn; meantime the foundation is being laid on which it can be securely built (pp. 113-15).

F. R. CLOW

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL
OSHKOSH, WIS.

The Control of the Drink Trade. By HENRY CARTER. London and New York: Longmans, Green & Co., 1918. Pp. 304. \$2.50.

This book presents a responsible study of the liquor question in England from the beginning of the war. Its author is a member of the Central Control Board which came into being in the summer of 1915, after the proposal of drastic regulation or possible prohibition through government purchase had been defeated by a group of extremists who could not countenance official complicity in the sale of liquor.

It carries an undercurrent of appeal against that curious attitude of so many of these who are pledged to economic reform—whether from the point of view of labor or of the intellectuals—of indifference and even hostility to any effectual measures for restricting a vast social waste. The author, however, is not conscious of the approaches which are being made to complete proof of the absolutely injurious effect upon the human system of alcohol as a beverage, and of its damaging effect on the germ cell out of which the new generation must get whatever life may mean to it. He is, so far as ultimate measures are concerned, inclined to make allowance for "legitimate" business interests and "reasonable enjoyment."

It is clear that very marked gains in administrative method, in the reduction of drunkenness, in the enhanced efficiency of labor, and in the advance of public sentiment have been secured through the policy of the Control Board. The sale of liquor for consumption both on and off the premises has been limited to from four and a half to five

and a half hours daily, including the first half of the afternoon and the evening up to 9:30 P.M. The stronger drinks are required to be diluted, and treating is forbidden. In one large munition-making district the Board has taken over the business entirely. It has provided some seven hundred industrial canteens, nearly all offering only temperance drinks.

The decrease in convictions for drunkenness fell by 28 per cent in 1915, by 56 per cent in 1916, and by 66 per cent for the first quarter of 1917. After all other influences are given due consideration, there remains a highly important result of regulative method and one that places England in a much more creditable place than has ordinarily been allowed her in this country in discussions of the war-time bearings of the liquor question. It is an interesting fact that every carefully considered restriction seems to get its proportionate result.

Some light is thrown upon what is the one resultant obstacle to war-time prohibition in this country—the presumed likelihood of some sort of revolt among workingmen if deprived of liquor. There seems to have been no serious complaint against any of the regulations and restrictions of the Board; but in some parts of the country the reduction in the amount of beer required by the Food Administration was mildly resented. On the whole, actual American experience, showing that even in a great industrial center like Detroit prohibition comes in as quietly as morning succeeds night, is confirmed in England.

The upshot of the work of the Board is that it is now at last an established part of the fabric of English common sense that men can be made sober by an act of parliament. So much ground having been gained, the English reconstruction program cannot but be considerably affected by the manifold and decisive economic gains and the broad popular approval which follow the advancing prohibition tide in the United States.

ROBERT A. WOODS

BOSTON, MASS.

Child Behavior. By FLORENCE MATEER. Boston: Richard G. Badger, 1918. Pp. 236. \$2.00.

This little book deals with "child behavior," not in the general sense, but in that used by the "behavioristic" school of psychologists, to mean, that is, the reaction of the organism regarded as a machine, upon appropriate stimulus. It is mainly a report of a careful and intelligent series of experiments carried out by the author upon the comparative